

DHC will implement procedures to expand housing opportunities in areas that do not have undue concentrations of poverty and provides families with greater housing options.

DHC promotes the de-concentration of poverty.

DHC certifies that its Admin Plan does not include a residency preference for selection of families to participate in its HCV Program.

DHC may maintain and/or increase HCV Program lease-up rates by establishing payment standards that will enable families to rent throughout DHC's jurisdiction. DHC may with HUD approval utilize up to 120% of the fair market rents, as applicable, to allow families to select units in low-poverty or non-minority areas.

2-3 F. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT PROTECTIONS

Applicants who otherwise qualify for assistance or admission will not be denied admission on the basis that the applicant is or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. VAWA does not limit DHC's authority to deny assistance to an individual or family that is not otherwise qualified or eligible for assistance.

2.3F.1 Prohibition Against Termination of Assistance Related to Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking or sexual assault

Criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, engaged in by a member of a participant's household or any affiliated individual will not be the basis for termination of assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights if the participant or an immediate member of the participant's family is the victim or threatened victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.

Incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will not be construed either as serious or repeated violations of the program obligations by the victim of such violence or as a good cause for terminating assistance.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, DHC may exercise its authority to, remove, terminate occupancy rights, or terminate assistance to any individual who is a household member or lawful occupant and who engages in criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others, without removing/terminating the assistance to, or otherwise penalizing the victim of such violence. DHC retains its authority to terminate the assistance of any household member if DHC concludes that there is an actual and imminent threat to other residents or those employed at or providing services to the property if the participant/household member is not evicted or terminated from assistance.

CHAPTER 3

ELIGIBILITY

INTRODUCTION

DHC is responsible for ensuring that every individual and family admitted to the HCV Program meets all program eligibility requirements. This includes any individual approved to join the family after the family has been admitted to the program. The family will provide any information needed by DHC to confirm eligibility and determine the level of the family's assistance.

This chapter contains three parts:

Part I: Definitions of Family and Household Members. This part contains DHC's definitions of family and household members and explains initial and ongoing eligibility issues related to these members.

Part II: Basic Eligibility Criteria. This part discusses income eligibility, and rules regarding citizenship, social security numbers, ineligible students and family consent.

Part III: Denial of Assistance. This part covers factors related to an applicant's past or current conduct, e.g., criminal activity that can cause DHC to deny assistance.

PART I: DEFINITIONS OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

3-1A. FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLD

1. Family Defined

To be eligible for assistance, an applicant must qualify as a family. A family may be a single person or a group of persons. The term "family" includes, but is not limited to the following, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status:

- (1) A single person, who may be an elderly person, displaced person, disabled person, near-elderly person or any other single person; or
- (2) A group of persons residing together and such group includes, but is not limited to:
 - (i) A family with or without children (a child who is temporarily away from the home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family);
 - (ii) An elderly family;
 - (iii) A near-elderly family;

- (iv) A disabled family;
- (v) A displaced family; and
- (vi) The remaining member of a tenant family.

Each family will identify the individuals to be included in the family at the time of initial eligibility screening and will update this information if the family's composition changes.

Children temporarily absent from the home due to placement in foster care are considered family members. This provision only pertains to the foster child's temporary absence from the home as identified by court order, not to exceed 180 days, and is not intended to artificially enlarge the space available for other family members.

Unborn children and children in the process of being adopted are considered family members for the purpose of determining bedroom size, but not considered family members for determining income limit.

2. Household

Household is a broader term that includes additional people who, with DHC's permission, live in an assisted unit, such as live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults.

3. Head of Household

Head of household means the adult member of the family who is considered the head for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent. The head of household is responsible for ensuring that the family fulfills all of its responsibilities under the program HCV Program, alone or in conjunction with a co-head or spouse.

The family may designate any eligible adult family member as the head of household. The head of household must have the legal capacity to enter into a lease under state and local law. A minor who is emancipated under Michigan law may be designated as head of household.

4. Spouse, Co-head, and Other Adult

Spouse means the marriage partner of the head of household. Michigan law does not recognize common law marriages.

The term "spouse" does not apply to friends, roommates, or significant others who are not marriage partners. A minor who is emancipated under Michigan law may be designated as a spouse.

A *co-head* is an individual in the household who is equally responsible with the head of household for ensuring that the family fulfills all of its responsibilities under the program, but who is not a spouse. A family can have only one co-head.

A family may have a spouse or co-head, but not both.

Minors who are emancipated under state law may be designated as a co-head.

Other adult means a family member, other than the head of household, spouse, or co-head, who is 18 or older. Foster adults and live-in aides are not considered other adults.

5. Dependent

A *dependent* is a family member who is under 18 or a person over 18 who is a person with a disability as defined by HUD in 24 CFR 5.603 or a full-time student, except that the following persons can never be dependents: the head of household, spouse, co-head, foster children/, foster adults and live-in aides.

6. Joint Custody of Dependents

Dependents that are subject to a joint custody arrangement will be considered a member of the family if they live with the applicant or participant family 51 percent or more of the time. Custody shall be determined by school and/or tax records.

When more than one applicant or participant family is claiming the same dependent as a family member, the family with primary custody at the time of the initial examination or re-examination will be able to claim the dependent. If there is a dispute about which family should claim the dependent, DHC will make the determination based on available documents such as the address listed in the school records of a school-age child or based upon a divorce decree and/or child custody order or an IRS return showing which family has claimed the child.

7. Full-Time Student

A *full-time student* (FTS) is a person who is attending school or vocational training on a full-time basis. The time commitment or subject load that is needed to be full-time is defined by the educational institution.

8. VAWA Self- Petitioner

VAWA self-petitioners are those who claim to be victims of battery or extreme cruelty. VAWA covers the following types of battery or extreme cruelty: domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

3-1B. FAMILY BREAK-UP AND REMAINING MEMBER OF PARTICIPANT FAMILY

1. Family Break-up

When a family on the waiting list breaks up into two otherwise eligible families, only one of the new families may retain the original application date. Other former family members may make a new application with a new application date if the waiting list is open. When both parents are on the waiting list and both are trying to claim a child, the parent whose address is listed in the most recent school records will be allowed to claim the child as dependent.

If a family breaks up into two otherwise eligible families while receiving assistance, only one of the new families will continue to be assisted. In the absence of a judicial decision, or an agreement among the original family members, DHC will determine which family will continue to receive assistance taking into consideration the following factors:

- (1) the interest of any minor children, including custody arrangements;
- (2) the interest of any ill, elderly, near-elderly, or disabled family members;
- (3) the relationships or custody arrangements;
- (4) school records;
- (5) any possible risks to family members as a result of domestic violence or criminal activity; and
- (6) the recommendations of social service professionals.

Documentation of these factors is the responsibility of the applicant families. If neither family provides the documentation, both may be denied placement on the waiting list or continued assistance.

2. Remaining Member of a Participant Family

A family includes the *remaining member of a participant family*, which is a member of an assisted family who remains in the unit when other members of the family have left the unit. Household members such as live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults do not qualify as remaining members of a family. If minors or legally incapacitated adults are the only remaining members of a participant family and there is no DHC approved family member able to assume the responsibilities of the head of household, a legally appointed guardian may assume the voucher so long as they meet the criteria to receive the voucher.

3. Caregiver for Child

DHC will review the reason why the head of household is no longer present and may make a determination to cancel the assistance.

If neither a parent nor a DHC approved designated guardian remains in a unit, DHC will take the following actions:

- If a responsible agency has determined that another adult is to be brought into the assisted unit to care for a child for an indefinite period, the designated caregiver will not be considered a family member until a determination of custody or legal guardianship is established through the court. Caregiver must provide legal documentation supporting upcoming court dates. Annually, the caregiver will be required to recertify current guardianship.
- At any time that legal custody or legal guardianship has been awarded to a caregiver, the housing choice voucher will be transferred to the caregiver upon a determination of program eligibility by DHC. However, the HCV will be returned to the first remaining child upon reaching age 18 as long as that child is awarded legal custody of the remaining minor children. Once all minor children are no longer remaining with the caregiver and did not take possession of the voucher, the voucher will expire within 180 days of last child leaving the subsidized unit.
- During any period that a caregiver is considered a visitor, the income of the caregiver is not counted in annual income and the caregiver does not qualify the family for any deductions from income. DHC will not approve an increase to the voucher size based upon the caregiver's household size.

If the head of household returns to the unit, the caregiver must be removed from the household within 60 days.

3-1C. ELDERLY AND NEAR-ELDERLY PERSONS, AND ELDERLY FAMILY

1. Elderly Persons

An *elderly person* is a person who is at least 62 years old.

2. Near-Elderly Persons

A *near-elderly person* is a person who is at least 50 years old but below the age of 62.

3. Elderly Family

An *elderly family* is one whose head, co-head, spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age.

4. *Near elderly* family means a family whose head (including co-head), spouse or sole member is a person who is at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62; or two or more persons, who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living together; or one or more persons who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62.

3-1D. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND DISABLED FAMILY

1. Persons with Disabilities

Special rules apply to persons with disabilities and to any family whose head of household, spouse, or co-head is a person with disabilities.

2. Disabled Family

A *disabled family* is one whose, head, co-head, spouse, or sole member is a person with a disability.

Even though persons with drug or alcohol dependencies are considered persons with disabilities for the purpose of non-discrimination, this does not prevent DHC from denying assistance for reasons related to alcohol and drug abuse following policies found in Part III of this chapter, or from terminating assistance following the policies in Chapter 12.

3-1E GUESTS

A *guest* is a person temporarily staying in the unit with the consent of a member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent.

A guest can remain in the assisted unit no longer than a total of 30 consecutive calendar days during any 12-month period.

Children who are subject to a joint custody arrangement or for whom a family has visitation privileges, who are not included as a family member because they live outside of the assisted household more than 51 percent of the time, i.e., more than 183 days, are not subject to the time limitations of guests as described above. The presence of visiting children will not increase the voucher subsidy.

A family may request an exception to this policy for valid reasons, e.g., care of a relative recovering from a medical procedure that is expected to last 30 consecutive days. A written request must be submitted by the family with the landlord's express, written consent and an approval granted by DHC for any stay not to exceed 60 days. An

exception will not be made unless the family can identify and provide documentation of the residence to which the guest will return.

When determining whether a person is a guest or a household member, DHC will consider, among other things, statements from neighbors, family members, the landlord, DHS workers, and copies of police reports or other relevant documentation. Absence of evidence of any other address will be considered verification that the person is a member of the household. Further, use of the unit address as the person's current residence for any purpose not explicitly temporary. Voter's registration, driver's license, vehicle registrations, etc. will be considered evidence of permanent residence. The burden of proof that the individual is a visitor rests on the family. In the absence of such proof, the individual is considered an unauthorized member of the household and subsidy may be terminated.

3-1F. FOSTER CHILDREN AND FOSTER ADULTS

A *foster child* is a child that is in the legal guardianship or custody of a state, county, or private adoption or foster care agency, yet is cared for by foster parents in their own homes, under some type of short-term or long-term foster care arrangement with the custodial agency.

A foster child or foster adult may be allowed to reside in the unit if their presence would not result in a violation of HQS space standards. (See Chapter 8.)

Children who are temporarily absent from the home as a result of placement in foster care will not decrease the voucher size of HCV Program participants. Children temporarily absent from the home due to placement in foster care are considered family members. This provision only pertains to the foster child's temporary absence from the home as identified by court order, not to exceed 180 days, and is not intended to artificially enlarge the space available for other family members.

Foster adults are usually persons with disabilities, who are unable to live alone.

Foster children and foster adults who are living with an applicant or assisted family are considered household members but not family members. The income of foster children or foster adults is not counted in family annual income and foster children and foster adults do not qualify for the \$480 dependent deduction.

3-1G. ABSENT FAMILY MEMBERS

Individuals may be absent from the family, either temporarily or permanently, for a variety of reasons including educational activities, placement in foster care, employment, illness, incarceration, and court order.

Participants must notify DHC in writing at least 10 business days before leaving their unit if they are going to be absent from the unit for more than three consecutive weeks. The family must provide written notice to the owner and DHC if the unit will be vacant between three and six months. The notice must include the beginning and ending dated of the vacancy. DHC's written approval is required for temporary absences in excess of three months. Each circumstance will be individually evaluated and authorized by DHC.

1. Definitions of Temporarily and Permanently Absent

An individual who is or is expected to be absent from the assisted unit for 180 consecutive days or less is considered temporarily absent and continues to be considered a family member. An individual who is or is expected to be absent from the assisted unit for more than 180 consecutive days is considered permanently absent and no longer a family member. Exceptions to this general policy are discussed below.

2. Absent Students

When someone who has been considered a family member attends school away from home, the person will continue to be considered a family member unless information becomes available to DHC indicating that the student has established a separate household or the family declares that the student has established a separate household. The family will be required to substantiate the student has a separate household via third-party verification, i.e., lease, utility bills, income tax statements, or notarized statement.

3. Absence Due to Military Service

DHC supports families and dependents of military personnel (including reservists and guardsmen) who are called to active duty. DHC encourages private owners to be as lenient as responsibly possible to support these families. This includes a variety of situations when persons are called to active duty in the Armed Forces as a result of deployment. Specific actions that a DHC or private owner can undertake to support these military families include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Allowing a suitable guardian to move into the assisted unit on a temporary basis to care for any dependents that the military person leaves in the unit. Income of the guardian temporarily living in the unit solely for this purpose is not to be counted in determining family income and the amount of rent the family pays based on family income.
- (2) Careful consideration of the circumstances of any case involving delayed payment of rent by the family. Determine whether it is appropriate to accept a late payment.

To this end, DHC provides deployed military persons with special consideration related to their absence from the subsidized unit. DHC has adopted the following guidelines related to determining the status of household members absent due to military deployment:

1. DHC will consider an adult child who goes into the military and leaves the household temporarily absent if the deployment is 24 months or less. The adult child who goes into the military and leaves the household will be considered permanently absent if the deployment is 24 months or more.
2. In cases where a military member is a single head of household and is deployed for military duty, DHC will continue housing assistance payments to the owner on behalf of a military family, even though all members of the military family are temporarily absent from the assisted unit because a member of the assisted family has been called to active duty. However, program regulation at 24 CFR 982.312 permits family absence from the unit for no more than 180 consecutive days and DHC may not exceed this regulatory limit.
3. A military spouse is counted as a household member even though absent and the spouse is not physically residing in the unit. Space will be provided for the spouse who will be absent due to military deployment. The military spouse is not considered to be absent from the household. Space will not be provided for other family members who are deployed in excess of 24 months for military service.
4. A family must request DHC approval for the return of adult family members that DHC has determined to be permanently absent due to military duty.

The family will be required to submit documentation to substantiate the military deployment and length of time the military family member is expected to be deployed.

4. Absences Due to Placement in Foster Care

The family will be required to submit documentation to substantiate the length of time the child is to be away from the home.

If the child is not ever expected to be returned to the home (permanent placement in foster care), the child will be removed from the family composition and the family's subsidy standard will be reduced accordingly at the next annual re-examination.

If the agency indicates that it is unknown whether the child will be returned to the home, the child will remain a part of the family composition for a maximum of 180 days and the family's subsidy standard will be reduced accordingly at the next annual re-examination.

Failure by the family to report the absence of the child may result in termination from the HCV Program. Family composition will be reviewed at least annually.

If, as part of the family's obligations to return custody, the court requires appropriate bedrooms for the return of the children to the household, DHC shall utilize the court order to determine subsidy standards.

5. Absent Head of Household, Spouse, or Co-Head

DHC will review the reason why the head of household is no longer present and may make a determination to cancel the assistance.

If neither a parent nor a DHC approved designated guardian remains in a unit, DHC will take the following actions:

- If a responsible agency has determined that another adult is to be brought into the assisted unit to care for a child for an indefinite period, the designated caregiver will not be considered a family member until a determination of custody or legal guardianship is established through the court. The caregiver must provide legal documentation supporting upcoming court dates.
- At any time that custody or guardianship legally has been awarded to a caregiver, the housing choice voucher will be transferred to the caregiver upon a determination of program eligibility by DHC. However, the HCV will be returned to the first remaining child upon reaching age 18 as long as that child is awarded legal custody of the remaining minor children. Once all minor children are no longer remaining with the caregiver and did not take possession of the voucher, the voucher will expire within 180 days of last child leaving the subsidized unit.
- During any period that a caregiver is considered a visitor, the income of the caregiver is not counted in annual income and the caregiver does not qualify the family for any deductions from income. DHC will not approve an increase to the voucher size based upon the caregiver's household size.

If the head of household returns to the unit, the caregiver must be removed from the household within 60 days.

6. All Members Absent from Household

If all members of the household are absent for thirty (30) consecutive days, but have not moved from the unit, and DHC has determined the unit to be abandoned, assistance will be terminated. In order to determine if the family is absent from the unit, DHC may write letters to the family at the unit, telephone the family at the unit, interview the owner/landlord and neighbors, statement made by the participant or family member, perform inspections to the unit, and/or verify if utilities are in service. In cases in which the family has moved from the unit, assistance will be terminated in accordance with the procedures set forth later in this Admin Plan. Returned mail shall be just cause to make

the determination that the unit has been abandoned. Termination of assistance shall occur the last day of the month in which DHC determines the unit to be abandoned.

7. Absent Single Family Household Member

When the family consists of only one member and that person leaves the home to go into a hospital or nursing home for a period of more than 180 days, the assistance will be terminated. If medical professional documents that the person is expected to return to the unit in 180 days or less, the person shall continue to receive assistance. If the person is not back in the unit within 180 days, assistance will be terminated. Documentation from a nursing home or medical facility may be used to determine dates of absences.

8. Family Members Permanently Confined for Medical Reasons

If a family member is confined to a nursing home or hospital on a permanent basis, that person is no longer considered a family member and the income of that person is not counted. The voucher size may be changed accordingly to reflect the member's removal.

9. Absent due to death

HAP payments must stop at the end of the month that the death occurs for a single member household and a single member household with a live-in aide.

10. Absent due to incarceration

Incarceration for more than 120 consecutive days defines a sole member, or any household member, as permanently absent from the unit.

11. Return of Permanently Absent Family Members

DHC will not approve the return of permanently absent family members except in the case of court action, release from hospitalization, or return of members absent due to military duty.

3-1H. LIVE-IN AIDE

Live-in aide means a person who resides with one or more elderly persons, or near-elderly persons, or persons with disabilities, and who: (1) is determined to be essential to the care and well-being of the persons, (2) is not obligated for the support of the persons, and (3) would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services for the person(s).

DHC will approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the HCV Program accessible to and usable by the family member with disabilities.

A live-in aide may only reside in the unit with the prior, written approval of DHC and the owner. Written verification will be required initially and on an annual basis from a reliable, knowledgeable professional, such as a doctor, social worker or caseworker regarding the need for a live-in aide. The verification will specifically state that a live-in aide is essential for the daily care of the family member who is elderly, near elderly or disabled.

Relatives are not automatically excluded from being live-in aides but they must meet all of the elements in the live-in aide definition described above. However, a relative who serves as a live-in aide is not considered a family member and would not be considered a remaining member of a participant family or have any rights to the HCV program.

The approval of a live-in aide shall increase the maximum permitted voucher size by 1-bedroom to accommodate the need for a live-in aide. The live-in aide's family members may also reside in the unit with DHC and the owner's prior, written approval. The presence of the live-in aide's family members must not overcrowd the unit. In the instance that the live-in aide's family size will overcrowd the unit, the live-in aide will be denied. (See Chapter 8) DHC will not increase the voucher size to accommodate the live-in aide's additional family members.

A live-in aide is a member of the household for live-in aide purposes only and not a family member, and does not qualify as a remaining family member. The income of the live-in aide is not considered in income calculations. A live-in aide must utilize the rental unit as his or her sole residence during the time he or she is certified as the participant's live-in aide; and must comply with all citizenship requirements. DHC will document the following annually or when there is a change in live-in aides. If the Live-in Aide was approved for one year, a new request for reasonable accommodation must be submitted by the family and approved at the next reexamination. If the request for reasonable accommodation for a live-in aide was approved on a permanent basis, DHC will verify that the live-in aide is identified on the household declaration.

In addition, the family and live-in aide will be required to submit a certification stating that the live-in aide is (1) not obligated for the support of the person(s) needing the care, (2) would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services and (3) is not working full-time outside of the home.

DHC will not approve a particular person as a live-in aide, and may withdraw such approval if:

- The person commits fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program, within the last five years;
- The person has violated any family obligations under the program as published under 24 CFR 982.551, within the last five years;

- The person commits drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity;
- The person has ever been convicted of manufacturing or producing methamphetamine, on the premises of federally assisted housing;
- The person has been evicted from any federally subsidized housing program for any reason within the past five years;
- The person has been identified as someone subject to lifetime registration on a state sex offender registry;
- The person currently owes rent or other amounts to DHC or to another PHA in connection with federally assisted housing;
- The person fails to provide documentation to permit DHC to conduct the required screening; and/or
- If the live-in aide's family size will overcrowd the unit, the live-in aide will be denied.

After receiving a request and receipt of all documents required to approve a live-in aide, DHC will screen the live-in aide and upon final determination will notify the family of its decision in writing.

PART II: BASIC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

3-2A. INCOME ELIGIBILITY AND TARGETING

1. Income Limits

HUD establishes income limits for all areas of the country and publishes them annually in the *Federal Register*. They are based upon estimates of median family income with adjustments for family size. The income limits are used to determine eligibility for the program and for income targeting purposes as discussed in this section.

Definitions of the Income Limits

- **Low-income family** is a family whose annual income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area, adjusted for family size.
- **Very low-income family.** A family whose annual income does not exceed 50 percent of the median income for the area, adjusted for family size.
Extremely low income family(ELI) is very-low income families whose income does not exceed the higher of 30% of the area median income or the federal poverty level

Using Income Limits for Eligibility

Income limits are used for eligibility only at admission. Income eligibility is determined by comparing the annual income of an applicant to the applicable income limit for their family size.

In order to be income eligible, an applicant family must be one of the following:

- A Very-Low Income Family.

- A low-income family that is "continuously assisted" under the 1937 Housing Act;
- A low-income family that meets additional eligibility criteria specified in the DHC HCVP administrative plan. Such additional PHA criteria must be consistent with the PHA plan and with the consolidated plans for local governments in the PHA jurisdiction.
- A low-income family that qualifies for voucher assistance as a nonpurchasing family residing in a HOPE 1 (HOPE for public housing homeownership) or HOPE 2 (HOPE for homeownership of multifamily units) project. (Section 8(o)(4)(D) of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(4)(D))
- A low-income or moderate-income family that is displaced as a result of the prepayment of the mortgage or voluntary termination of an insurance contract on eligible low-income housing as defined in 24 CFR 248.101.
- A low-income family that qualifies for voucher assistance as a nonpurchasing family residing in a project subject to a resident homeownership program under 24 CFR 248.173.
- For the Moderate Rehabilitation program, Very Low-Income and Low-Income families are eligible to both apply and be admitted to the program.

HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30, 50, or 80 percent of the median income for an area if HUD finds that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes in any of the following categories:

- continuously assisted under the 1937 Housing Act. An applicant family is considered to be continuously assisted if the family is already receiving assistance under any 1937 Housing Act program at the time the family is admitted to the HCV Program.
- physically displaced by rental rehabilitation activity under 24 CFR Part 511
- non-purchasing family residing in a HOPE 1 or HOPE 2 project or other HUD-assisted multifamily homeownership programs covered by 24 CFR 248.173
- non-purchasing family residing in a project subject to a homeownership program under 24 CFR 248.173
- displaced as a result of the prepayment of a mortgage or voluntary termination of a mortgage insurance contract under 24 CFR 248.165
- non-purchasing family residing in a project subject to a resident homeownership program

To determine if the family is income eligible, DHC will compare the annual income of the family to the applicable income limit for the family's size. Families whose annual income exceeds the income limit will be denied admission. Income limits are used for eligibility only at admission.

For initial lease-up, portability families must be within the applicable income limit for the jurisdiction in which they want to live.

2. Using Income Limits for Targeting

At least 75% of the families admitted to DHC's HCV Program during a DHC fiscal year must be extremely low-income families. An extremely low-income family is one whose annual income does not exceed 30% of the area median income.

DHC will monitor admissions to the HCV Program throughout the fiscal year. If extremely low-income families make up less than 75% of admissions, DHC will give priority to extremely low-income families until extremely low-income admissions again make up 75% of admissions.

3-2B. CITIZENSHIP OR ELIGIBLE IMMIGRATION STATUS

Housing assistance is available only to individuals who are U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals, herein referred to as citizens and nationals, or non-citizens that have eligible immigration status. At least one family member must be a citizen, national, or non-citizen with eligible immigration status in order for the family to qualify for any level of assistance.

1. Declaration

HUD requires each family member to declare whether the individual is a citizen, a national, or an eligible non-citizen, except those members who elect not to contend that they have eligible immigration status. Those who elect not to contend their status are considered to be ineligible non-citizens. For citizens, nationals and eligible non-citizens the declaration will be signed personally by the head of household, spouse, co-head, and any other family member 18 or older, and by a parent or guardian for minors. The family will identify in writing any family members who elect not to contend their immigration status (see Ineligible Non-citizens below). No declaration is required for live-in aides, foster children, or foster adults.

2. U.S. Citizens and Nationals

Family members who declare citizenship or national status will be required to provide additional documentation such as a birth certificate or other legal document. DHC may also request additional documentation of their status, such as a passport, immigration cards, valid identification and the retrieval of information from S.A.V.E.

3. Eligible Non-citizens

In addition to providing a signed declaration, those declaring eligible non-citizen status will sign a verification consent form and cooperate with DHC efforts to verify their immigration status as described in Chapter 7. The documentation required for

establishing eligible non-citizen status varies depending upon factors such as the date the person entered the U.S., the conditions under which eligible immigration status has been granted, the person's age, and the date on which the family began receiving HUD-funded assistance.

Lawful participants of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau, together known as the Freely Associated States, or FAS, are eligible for housing assistance under section 141 of the Compacts of Free Association between the U.S. Government and the Governments of the FAS [Public Law 106-504].

4. Ineligible Non-citizens

Those non-citizens who do not wish to contend their immigration status are required to have their names listed on non-contending family members listing, signed by the head of household, spouse, or co-head, regardless of citizenship status, indicating their ineligible immigration status. DHC is not required to verify a family member's ineligible status and is not required to report an individual's unlawful presence in the U.S. to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

Providing housing assistance to non-citizen students is prohibited by federal regulation. This prohibition extends to the non-citizen spouse of a non-citizen student as well as to minor children who accompany or follow to join the non-citizen student. Such prohibition does not extend to the citizen spouse of a non-citizen student or to the children of the citizen spouse and non-citizen student. Such a family is eligible for pro-rated assistance as a mixed family.

5. Mixed Families

A family is eligible for assistance as long as at least one member is a citizen, national, or eligible non-citizen. Families that include eligible and ineligible individuals are considered *mixed families*. Such families will be given notice that their assistance will be pro-rated and that they may request a hearing if they contest this determination. See Chapter 6 for a discussion of how rents are pro-rated, and Chapter 16 for a discussion of informal review/hearing procedures.

6. Ineligible Families

DHC will not provide assistance to a family before the verification of citizenship status of at least one family member. When DHC determines that an applicant family does not include any citizens, nationals, or eligible non-citizens, following the verification process, the family will be sent a written notice within 30 business days of the determination. The notice will explain the reasons for the denial of assistance, that the family may be eligible for pro-ration of assistance, and will advise the family of its right to request an appeal to the USCIS or to request an informal review with DHC. The informal review with DHC may be requested in lieu of the USCIS appeal, or at the conclusion of the USCIS appeal process. The notice will also inform the applicant family that assistance

may not be delayed until the conclusion of the USCIS appeal process, but that it may be delayed pending the completion of the informal review process. Informal review procedures are contained in Chapter 16.

7. Timeframe for Determination of Citizenship Status

DHC will verify the status of applicants at the time other eligibility factors are determined. For new members joining the assisted family, DHC will verify citizenship status at the time they are added to the household.

If an individual qualifies for a time extension for the submission of required documents, DHC will grant such an extension for no more than 30 days.

Each family member is required to submit evidence of eligible status only one time during continuous occupancy.

3-2C. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

Applicants and participants, including each member of the household, are required to disclose his/her assigned social security number (SSN) except those individuals who do not contend to have eligible immigration status. These individuals in most instances would not be eligible for a SSN.

If a family member, who is required to execute a certification, is less than 18 years old, the certification will be executed by the individual's parent or guardian. Assistance may not be provided to a family until all SSN documentation requirements are met. A detailed discussion of acceptable documentation is provided in Chapter 7.

If a new member is added to the family, the new member's SSN documentation will be submitted by the family at the time they are added to the household. If any member of the family obtains a previously undisclosed SSN, or has been assigned a new SSN, the documentation must be submitted at the family's next regularly scheduled re-examination. New members being added to the household must provide social security documentation at the time of submission. If the requested documentation is not provided, the person will not be added to the household.

Within the six month period prior to the date of voucher issuance, the applicant family may become a participant, so long as the required Social Security verification documents are provided to DHC within 90 calendar days from the effective date of the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) Contract. DHC shall grant an extension of one additional 90-day period if DHC determines the applicant's failure to comply was due to circumstances that could not have been reasonably foreseen and were outside the control of the applicant. If the family fails to produce the documentation required within the required time period, DHC may proceed to terminate the family from the program.

3-2 C.1 If the applicant family adopts a minor child or adds a foster child within the six month period preceding their admission to the program, the child may be assigned a SSN however circumstances may make it difficult for the adoptive or foster family to obtain the documentation in a timely fashion (90 days). The family will be granted one additional 90 day period to obtain the required documentation.

3-2D. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION

HUD requires each adult family member, and the head of household, spouse, or co-head, 18 years or older, to sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice, and other consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance. Chapter 7 provides detailed information concerning the consent forms and verification requirements.

DHC will deny admission to the program if any adult member of the applicant family fails to sign and submit the consent forms required to obtain information.

3-2E. STUDENTS ENROLLED IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

If a student enrolled at an institution of higher education is:

- under the age of 24
- is not a veteran
- is not married
- does not have a dependent child
- is not a person with disabilities receiving HCV assistance as of November 30, 2005,

the student's program eligibility will be examined along with the income eligibility of the student's parents. In these cases, both the student and the student's parents will be income eligible for the student to receive HCV assistance. If, however, a student in these circumstances is determined independent from his/her parents in accordance with DHC policy, the income of the student's parents will not be considered in determining the student's eligibility.

This requirement is limited to students who are seeking assistance on their own, separately from their parents.

1. Definitions

In determining whether and how the eligibility restrictions apply to a student, DHC will rely on the following definitions.

a. Dependent Child

In the context of the ***student eligibility restrictions***, dependent child means: a dependent child whose parent is enrolled in an institution of higher education. The dependent child must be a member of the assisted family and cannot be the head of household, spouse or co-head. Foster children and foster adults are not considered dependents.

b. Independent Student

DHC will consider a student "independent" from his or her parents and the parents' income will not be considered when determining the student's eligibility ***if the following four criteria are all met:***

- The individual is of legal contract age under state law.
- The individual has established a household separate from his/her parents for at least one year prior to program application or the individual meets the U.S. Department of Education's definition of independent student.
 - To be considered an *independent student* according to the Department of Education, a student must meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - Be at least 24 years old by December 31 of the award year for which aid is sought.
 - Be an orphan, in foster care or a ward of the court at any time when the individual was 13 years of age or older.
 - The individual is, or was immediately prior to age of 18, an emancipated minor or in legal guardianship as determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in the individual's state of legal residence
 - Be a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces or is currently serving on active duty in the Armed Forces for other than training purposes.
 - Have one or more legal dependents other than a spouse (for example, dependent children or an elderly dependent parent).
 - Be a graduate or professional student.
 - Be married.
 - The individual has been verified during the school year in which the application is submitted as either an unaccompanied youth who is a homeless child or youth, or as unaccompanied, at risk of homelessness , and self supporting by:
 - A local educational agency homeless liaison
 - The director of a program funded under subtitle B of title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act or a designee of the director,
 - A financial aid administrator
- The student was not claimed as a dependent by his/her parents pursuant to IRS regulations, as demonstrated on the parents' most recent tax returns.
- The student provides a certification of the amount of financial assistance that will be provided by his/her parents. This certification must be signed by the person

providing the support and must be submitted even if no assistance is being provided.

- If DHC determined that an individual meets the definition of a vulnerable youth, such a determination is all that is required to determine the purpose is an independent student for the purposes of using only the student's income for determining eligibility for assistance

DHC will verify that a student meets the above criteria in accordance with the policies in Chapter 7.

c. Institution of Higher Education

DHC will use the statutory definition under section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to determine whether a student is attending an institution of higher education.

d. Parents

For purposes of student eligibility restrictions, the definition of parents includes biological or adoptive parents, step-parents as long as they are currently married to the biological or adoptive parent, and guardians, e.g., grandparents, aunt/uncle, godparents, etc.

e. Person with Disabilities

DHC will use the statutory definition under section 3(b) (3) (E) of the 1937 Act to determine whether a student is a person with disabilities.

f. Veteran

A *veteran* is a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service and who was discharged or released from such service under conditions other than dishonorable.

g. Vulnerable Youth

A vulnerable youth is an individual who meets the U.S. Department of Education's definition of independent student

The individual is an orphan, in foster care, or a ward of the court, or was an orphan, in foster care, or a ward of the court at any time when the individual was 13 years of age or older.

The individual is, or was immediately prior to attaining the age of majority, an emancipated minor or in legal guardianship as determined by the court of competent jurisdiction in the individual's state of legal residence

The individual has been verified during the school year in which the application is submitted as either an unaccompanied youth who is a homeless child or youth, or as unaccompanied, at risk of homelessness, and self supporting by:

A local educational agency homeless liason,

The Director of a program funded under subtitle B of title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Act or a designee of the Director

A financial aid administrator

2. Determining Student Eligibility

If a student is applying for assistance on his/her own, apart from his/her parents, DHC will determine whether the student is subject to the eligibility restrictions contained in 24 CFR 5.612. If the student is subject to those restrictions, DHC will ensure that: (1) the student is individually eligible for the HCV Program, (2) either the student is independent from his/her parents or the student's parents are income eligible for the HCV Program, and (3) the "family" with which the student is applying is collectively eligible for the HCV Program.

For any student who is subject to the 24 CFR 5.612 restrictions, DHC will:

- Follow its usual policies in determining whether the student individually and the student's family collectively are eligible for the HCV Program.
- Determine whether the student is independent from his/her parents in accordance with the definition of independent student in this section.
- Follow the policies below, if applicable, in determining whether the student's parents are income eligible for the HCV Program.

If DHC determines that the student, the student's parents, if applicable, or the student's "family" is not eligible, DHC will deny assistance.

3. Determining Parental Income Eligibility

For any student who is subject to the 24 CFR 5.612 restrictions and who does not satisfy the definition of independent student in this section, DHC will determine the income eligibility of the student's parents as follows:

- If the student's parents are married and living together, DHC will obtain a joint income declaration and certification of joint income from the parents.
- If the student's parent is widowed or single, DHC will obtain an income declaration and certification of income from that parent.
- If the student's parents are divorced or separated, DHC will obtain an income declaration and certification of income from each parent.
- If the student has been living with one of his/her parents and has not had contact with or does not know where to contact his/her other parent, DHC will require the student to submit a certification under penalty of perjury describing the circumstances and stating that the student does not receive financial assistance from the other parent. DHC will then obtain an income declaration and certification of income from the parent with whom the student has been living or had contact.

In determining the income eligibility of the student's parents, DHC will use the income limits for the jurisdiction in which the parents live.

3-2F VAWA Self-Petitioner

DHC may not allow financial assistance to ineligible non-citizens, but assistance must not be denied while verifying immigration status. Self-petitioners can indicate that they are in satisfactory immigration status when applying for assistance.

Satisfactory immigration status means an immigration status which does not make the individual ineligible for financial assistance.

In order to qualify the non-citizen victim must have been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty by their spouse or parent, who is a U.S. Citizen or LPR and DHC must receive a petition (INS Form 1-360 or I-130 or INS Form 797)

Housing assistance and all other VAWA protections will be granted a self-petitioner throughout the verification process until final determination is made. If the final determination is to deny, DHC will notify the applicant timely and take all necessary actions to terminate voucher assistance

PART III: SCREENING FOR ELIGIBILITY AND DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE

DHC conducts applicant screening to evaluate the eligibility of families who apply to the HCV program. A family that does not meet the eligibility criteria discussed in Parts I and II, will be denied assistance. Also, DHC may deny assistance based on screening of applicants certain types of current or past behaviors of family members. DHC will conduct a criminal record check for all applicants who are 18 years of age or older in the household to determine: 1) whether any member of the household is subject to a mandatory federal requirement of admission, and 2) whether any member of the household has one or more criminal conviction(s) that represent a risk to the safety and well-being of the community. This record check will be conducted prior to determination of final eligibility.

For any denial based on a household member's criminal record, DHC may permit eligibility to the program conditioned on the exclusion of the denied family member from the household.

3-3A. DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE

Denial of assistance includes any of the following:

- Not placing the family's name on the waiting list.
- Denying or withdrawing a voucher.
- Not approving a request for tenancy or refusing to enter into a HAP Contract.

- Refusing to process a request for or to provide assistance under portability procedures.

1. Prohibited Reasons for Denial of Assistance

DHC cannot deny assistance to the program based on any of the following criteria:

- Age, handicap, disability, familial status, race, color, religion, sex, national origin, marital status, gender identity, or sexual orientation. (See Chapter 2 for additional information about fair housing and equal opportunity requirements.)
- Where a family lives prior to admission to the program.
- Where the family will live with assistance under the program. Although eligibility is not affected by where the family will live, there may be restrictions on the family's ability to move outside DHC's jurisdiction (See Chapter 10, Portability.)
- Whether members of the family are unwed parents, recipients of public assistance, or children born out of wedlock.
- Whether the family includes children.
- Whether a family decides to participate in a family self-sufficiency program.
- The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 prohibits denial of admission to an otherwise qualified applicant on the basis or as a direct result of the fact that the applicant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Specifically, Section 606(4)(A) of VAWA 2013 adds the following provision to Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937.

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2. Screening for Criminal Record

DHC will conduct a criminal record check for all applicants who are 18 years of age or older in the household to determine: (1) whether any member of the household is subject to a mandatory federal requirement for denial of admission, and (2) whether any member of the household has one or more criminal conviction(s) that represent a risk to the safety and well-being of the community. This record check will be conducted prior to determination of final eligibility.

For any denial based on a household member's criminal record, DHC may permit eligibility to the program conditioned on the exclusion of the denied family member from the household.

Federally Barred Admission

DHC is required by federal law to deny assistance to an applicant if any of the household members:

- Is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex

offender registration program;

- Has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing;
- Has been evicted from federally assisted housing for drug-related criminal activity during the previous three years, except if one of the following occurred:
 - The circumstances leading to the eviction no longer exist.
 - The evicted household member who engaged in drug-related criminal activity has successfully completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program.

3. Other Criminal Records

Except as mandated by federal law, no applicant for the HCV program will be automatically barred from receiving housing assistance because of his or her criminal background.

For applicants not barred by federal law, the applicant's criminal conviction(s) will be assessed to determine the risk the applicant poses to the safety and well-being of the community using valid written criteria, applicable laws including fair housing laws, and applicable regulations. Applicants whose conviction(s) do not suggest a significant level of risk will be deemed admissible to the program if otherwise eligible.

Applicants whose conviction(s) suggest a significant level of risk will be reviewed by DHC staff (Department Director or designee) to assess, based on the totality of the circumstances including any information the applicant wishes to provide, whether the applicant should be admitted to the program or denied. DHC may, at its sole discretion include expert testimony during the assessment. See 3-3D.

CRITERIA FOR DECIDING TO DENY ASSISTANCE:

Serving a period of incarceration for a felony.

4 Drug and Alcohol Abuse

In an effort to prevent drug-related criminal activity, as well as other patterns of behavior that pose a threat to the health, safety or the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents, DHC will endeavor to screen applicants as fairly as possible.

DHC will screen applicants to determine whether any household member is currently engaging in the illegal use of a drug.

Currently engaged in the illegal use of drug means a person has engaged in the behavior recently enough (within 12 months) to justify a reasonable belief that there is continuing illegal drug use by a household member. DHC will not deny admission if the household member who is currently engaging in the abuse of alcohol is enrolled in a supervised rehabilitation program.

In determining reasonable cause or reasonable belief, DHC will consider all credible evidence including, but not limited to, any record of convictions, arrests, or evictions of household members related to the use of illegal drugs or the abuse of alcohol. A conviction will be given more weight than an arrest. DHC will also consider evidence from treatment providers or community-based organizations providing services to household members, self-admission, admission during testimony, or admissions or a police report. A record of arrest alone will not be used to determine reasonable cause or reasonable belief, unless DHC has sufficient evidence other than the fact of arrest that the individual engaged in the conduct within the past twelve months.

Currently engaged in is defined as any use of illegal drugs during the previous 12 months.

5. . Grounds for Denial or Termination of Assistance

DHC may deny assistance to applicants or proposed additions to the family and terminate assistance for participants for violations of any of the following family responsibilities. The family must:

- Supply any information that DHC determines is necessary in the administration of the HCV Program, including submission of required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status. "Information" includes any requested certification, release, or documentation used for initial eligibility and for regularly scheduled re-examination or interim re-examination of family income and composition.
- Disclose and verify SSNs, sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information.
- Supply true and complete information.
- Be responsible for housing quality standard (HQS) damages and/or failed items *caused* by the family.

- Allow DHC to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice.
 - Notify DHC and the owner, in writing, at least 30 days before vacating the unit or terminating the lease after the initial term of the lease.
 - Provide DHC a copy of any owner eviction notice within ten (10) days from receipt of the notice.
 - Use the dwelling unit for residence by the family. The unit must be the family's only place of residence.
 - Request, in writing, from DHC, approval to add other family members, foster children, caregiver, or a live-in aide as a member of the household before moving them into the assisted unit.
 - Report to DHC the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child, except for foster children, within ten (10) days of the change.
 - Notify DHC, in writing, within ten (10) days if any family member no longer resides in the unit.
 - Ensure that if the family engages in legal profit making activities in the unit, that such activities are approved by the property owner and are incidental to the primary use of the unit by the family.
 - Supply information or certification to verify that the family is living in the unit or relating to the family's absence from the unit. If the absence will be for more than 30 consecutive days, the family must notify DHC in writing within ten (10) days from their absence. If a family member is absent from the unit more than 180 days, the absent member will be terminated.
 - Have a minimum of one household member who is a U.S. citizen, national, or has HUD defined eligible immigration status.
 - Provide, except in cases of emergency, verification to DHC that they have made requests to the owner to resolve the issue and the owner has failed to do so before requesting a special HQS inspection.
 - If any member of the family fails to sign and submit HUD or DHC required consent forms for obtaining information.
 - If the household member is or was engaged in criminal activity that would be detrimental to the program or to the best interest of administration of the program by DHC

- If the family is under contract and 180 days have elapsed since DHC's last housing assistance payment (HAP) was made

3-3B. OTHER PERMITTED REASONS FOR DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE

6. Previous Behavior in Assisted Housing

DHC will not deny assistance to an otherwise eligible applicant family because the family previously failed to meet its obligations under the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program or a Welfare-to-Work program.

DHC will deny assistance to an applicant family if:

- The family does not provide information that DHC determines is necessary in the administration of the HCV Program.
- The family does not provide complete and true information to DHC.
- Any family member has been evicted from, had program violations, or has seriously or repeatedly violated any lease terms from any federally assisted housing in the last five years. A family will be considered evicted if the family moves after a Judgment of Possession has been issued, whether or not physical enforcement of the order was necessary.
- Any family member is terminated for fraud at another PHA and the effective date of the termination is less than five (5) years from the date of the eligibility meeting at DHC.
- Any family member has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program. If the family member resided in a unit under HAP contract or other federally assisted program and was terminated for program fraud, DHC will honor the terminating PHA's program policy. DHC will request that the PHA provide to DHC a statement of cause and a copy of the relevant program policy related to eligibility. If DHC has ever terminated assistance under the HCV Program or Moderate Rehabilitation Program for any member of the family for violation of family obligations within the past five years.
- The family owes rent or other amounts to DHC, another PHA, or an owner, in connection with HUD's Housing Programs the Housing Choice Voucher Program, Moderate Rehabilitation Program, the Project-Based Voucher Program or the public housing program, unless the family repays the full amount of the debt before admission.
- If the family has not reimbursed DHC for amounts DHC paid to an owner under a HAP Contract for rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the family under the lease, unless the family repays DHC the full amount of the debt before being selected from the waiting list.

- The family has breached the terms of a repayment agreement entered into with DHC or another PHA, unless the family repays the full amount of the debt covered in the repayment agreement before being selected from the waiting list.
- A family will be given the opportunity to pay the debt within 90 days of the eligibility interview. If the family fails to meet their obligation to repay the debt, the family will be denied assistance.
- A family member has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program, or any other federal or state assisted program.
- A family member has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward DHC personnel or agents.
- Any record of eviction from public or privately-owned housing as a result of criminal activity within the past 3 years

Abusive or violent behavior towards DHC personnel or agents includes verbal as well as physical abuse or violence. Use of racial epithets, or other language, written or oral, that is customarily used to intimidate may be considered abusive or violent behavior.

Threatening refers to oral or written threats or physical gestures that communicate intent to abuse or commit violence.

If a family moves after the owner has given the family an eviction notice for serious or repeated lease violations but before a Possession Judgment has been issued, termination and denial of assistance is not mandatory. However, DHC will determine whether the family has committed serious or repeated violations of the lease on available evidence and may terminate or deny assistance, require that the household member who participated in or was responsible for the offense no longer reside in the unit or require the family to repay any debt owed. Generally, the criterion to be used is whether the reason for the eviction was through no fault of the participant or guests.

Serious or repeated lease violations will include, but are not to be limited to, non-payment of rent, disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises and criminal activity, including drug-related criminal activity.

3. Eligibility Factor - Evicted for Drug Related Criminal Activity

Drug-related criminal activity is the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, use or possession with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute or use a controlled substance. Drug-related criminal activity means on or off the premises, not just on or near the premises.

3-3C. SCREENING

1.. Screening for Suitability as a Tenant

DHC has no liability or responsibility to the owner for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy.

DHC will not conduct additional screening to determine the applicant's suitability for tenancy. The owner is responsible for screening and selection of the family to occupy the owner's unit. DHC will inform the owner that screening and selection for tenancy is the responsibility of the owner.

An owner may consider a family's history with respect to factors such as payment of rent and utilities, caring for a unit and premises, respecting the rights of other participants to the peaceful enjoyment of their housing, criminal activity that is a threat to the health, safety or property of others, and compliance with other essential conditions of tenancy.

HUD requires DHC to provide prospective owners with the family's current and prior address, as shown in DHC records, and the name and address, if known, of the owner at the family's current and prior addresses. HUD permits DHC to provide owners with additional information, as long as families are notified that the information will be provided, and the same type of information is provided to all owners.

DHC will inform owners of their responsibility to screen prospective tenants, and will provide owners with the required known name and address information addressed in the previous paragraph, when requested of DHC, in writing, by the owner. DHC will not provide any additional information to the owner, such as tenancy history, criminal history, credit background, etc.

Based upon a complaint by an applicant, DHC may report an owner to HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity or a local fair housing organization.

Owners who participate in the HCV program becomes subject to the Equal Access Rule when the owner executes a housing assistance payment (HAP) contract with DHC. The rule requires that the housing be open to all eligible individuals regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity or material status. The owner is also subject to applicable state and local fair housing laws prohibiting discrimination because of sexual orientation, gender identity and/or material status.

DHC may not disclose to the owner any confidential information provided to DHC by the family in response to DHC's request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking except at the written request or with the written consent of the individual providing the documentation.

3-3D. CRITERIA FOR DECIDING TO DENY ASSISTANCE

1. Evidence

DHC will consider all credible evidence in making admission decisions.

2. Consideration of Circumstances

HUD authorizes DHC to consider all relevant circumstances when deciding whether to deny assistance based on a family's past history except in the situations for which denial of assistance is mandated (see Section 3-III.B). The final decision on whether to admit a family, however, who fails to meet DHC's eligibility requirements, lies within DHC's discretion. DHC will consider the following factors before making its decision:

- The seriousness of the case, especially with respect to how it would affect other participants.
- The effects that denial of assistance may have on other members of the family who were not involved in the action or failure.
- The extent of participation or culpability of individual family members, including whether the culpable family member is a minor or a person with disabilities.
- The length of time since the violation occurred, the family's recent history and the likelihood of favorable conduct in the future.

3. Removal of a Family Member's Name from the Application

As a condition of receiving assistance, a family may agree to remove the culpable family member from the application. In such instances, the head of household will certify that the family member will not be permitted to visit or to stay as a guest in the assisted unit. After admission to the HCV Program, the family will present evidence of the former family member's current address upon DHC request.

4. Reasonable Accommodation

If the family includes a person with disabilities, DHC's decision concerning denial of admission is subject to consideration of a request for a reasonable accommodation.

If the family indicates the behavior of a family member with a disability is the reason for the proposed denial of assistance, DHC will determine whether the behavior is related to the disability. If so, upon the family's request, DHC will determine whether alternative measures are appropriate as a reasonable accommodation. DHC will only consider accommodations that can reasonably be expected to address the behavior that is the basis of the proposed denial of assistance. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of reasonable accommodation.

3-3E. NOTICE OF ELIGIBILITY OR DENIAL

1. Eligible for Assistance

If the family is eligible for assistance, DHC will notify the family when it extends the invitation to attend the voucher briefing appointment, as discussed in Chapter 5.

The family will be notified of a decision to deny assistance in writing within 15 business days of the determination. If DHC proposes to deny assistance based on a criminal record or on lifetime sex offender registration information, DHC must notify the head of household of the proposed action and will provide the head of household an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information **before** denial of admission. Upon request, the subject of the record and the head of household will be provided a copy of the record.

The head of household will be given 10 business days to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information. If the head of household does not contact DHC to dispute the information within that 10-day period, DHC will proceed with issuing the notice of denial of admission. A family that does not exercise their right to dispute the accuracy of the information prior to issuance of the official denial letter will still be given the opportunity to do so as part of the informal review process.

Notice policies related to denying admission to applicants who may be victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking are contained in Chapter 20.

3-3F. PROHIBITION AGAINST DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) prohibits denial of admission to an otherwise qualified applicant on the basis or a direct result of the fact that the applicant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault, engaged in by a member of an applicant's household or any affiliated individual. VAWA does not limit DHC's authority to deny assistance to an individual or family that is not otherwise qualified or eligible for assistance. See Chapter 19, Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking (VAWA).

3-3G. DHC ERRORS

If DHC makes a calculation error either at admission to the HCV Program, an annual re-examination, or during an interim re-examination, DHC will perform a correction to correct the error and no retroactive charge will be applied to the family.

EXHIBIT 3-1: DETAILED DEFINITIONS RELATED TO DISABILITIES

Person with Disabilities [24 CFR 5.403]

The term *person with disabilities* means a person who has any of the following types of conditions:

- Has a disability, as defined in 42 U.S.C. Section 423(d)(1)(A), which reads:

Inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months; *or*

In the case of an individual who has attained the age of 55 and is blind (within the meaning of "blindness" as defined in section 416(i)(1) of this title), inability by reason of such blindness to engage in substantial gainful activity, requiring skills or ability comparable to those of any gainful activity in which he has previously engaged with some regularity and over a substantial period of time.

- Has a developmental disability as defined in the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 [42 U.S.C.15002(8)], which defines developmental disability in functional terms as follows:

(A) In General

The term "developmental disability" means a severe, chronic disability of an individual that:

- (i) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;
- (ii) is manifested before the individual attains age 22;
- (iii) is likely to continue indefinitely;
- (iv) results in substantial functional limitations in 3 or more of the following areas of major life activity: (I) Self-care, (II) Receptive and expressive language, (III) Learning, (IV) Mobility, (V) Self-direction, (VI) Capacity for independent living, (VII) Economic self-sufficiency; and
- (v) reflects the individual's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports, or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.

(B) Infants and Young Children

An individual from birth to age 9, inclusive, who has a substantial developmental delay or specific congenital or acquired condition, may be considered to have a developmental disability without meeting 3 or more of the criteria described in clauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (A) if the individual, without services and supports, has a high probability of meeting those criteria later in life.

- Has a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration; substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently, and is of such a nature that the ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

People with the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or any conditions arising from the etiologic agent for AIDS are not excluded from this definition.

A person whose disability is based solely on any drug or alcohol dependence does not qualify as a person with disabilities for the purposes of this program.

For purposes of reasonable accommodation and program accessibility for persons with disabilities, the term person with disabilities refers to an individual with handicaps.

Individual with Handicaps [24 CFR 8.3]

Individual with handicaps means any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; has a record of such an impairment; or is regarded as having such an impairment. The term does not include any individual who is an alcoholic or drug abuser whose current use of alcohol or drugs prevents the individual from participating in the program or activity in question, or whose participation, by reason of such current alcohol or drug abuse, would constitute a direct threat to property or the safety of others. As used in this definition, the phrase:

(1) Physical or mental impairment includes:

(a) Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genito-urinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine; or

(b) Any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities. The term physical or mental impairment includes, but is not limited to, such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, mental retardation, emotional illness, drug addiction and alcoholism.

(2) *Major life activities* means functions such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning and working.

(3) Has a record of such an impairment means has a history of, or has been misclassified as having, a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.

(4) *Is regarded as having an impairment* means:

- (a) Has a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit one or more major life activities but that is treated by a recipient as constituting such a limitation;
- (b) Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities only as a result of the attitudes of others toward such impairment; or
- (c) Has none of the impairments defined in paragraph (1) of this section but is treated by a recipient as having such an impairment.

EXHIBIT 3-2: DEFINITION OF INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION [20 U.S.C. 1001 and 1002]

Eligibility of Students for Assisted Housing Under Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937; Supplementary Guidance; Notice [Federal Register, April 10, 2006]

Institution of Higher Education shall have the meaning given this term in the Higher Education Act of 1965 in 20 U.S.C. 1001 and 1002.

Definition of "Institution of Higher Education" From 20 U.S.C. 1001

(a) Institution of higher education. For purposes of this chapter, other than subchapter IV and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of Title 42, the term "institution of higher education" means an educational institution in any State that

- (1) Admits as regular students only persons having a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent of such a certificate;
- (2) Is legally authorized within such State to provide a program of education beyond secondary education;
- (3) Provides an educational program for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree or provides not less than a 2-year program that is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree;
- (4) Is a public or other nonprofit institution; and
- (5) Is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association, or if not so accredited, is an institution that has been granted preaccreditation status by such an agency or association that has been recognized by the Secretary for the granting of preaccreditation status, and the Secretary has determined that there is satisfactory assurance that the institution will meet the accreditation standards of such an agency or association within a reasonable time.

(b) Additional institutions included. For purposes of this chapter, other than subchapter IV and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of Title 42, the term "institution of higher education" also includes—

- (1) Any school that provides not less than a 1-year program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation and that meets the provision of paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of subsection (a) of this section; and

(2) A public or nonprofit private educational institution in any State that, in lieu of the requirement in subsection (a)(1) of this section, admits as regular students persons who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the institution is located.

(c) List of accrediting agencies. For purposes of this section and section 1002 of this title, the Secretary shall publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies or associations that the Secretary determines, pursuant to subpart 2 of part G of subchapter IV of this chapter, to be reliable authority as to the quality of the education or training offered.

Definition of "Institution of Higher Education" From 20 U.S.C. 1002

(a) Definition of institution of higher education for purposes of student assistance programs

(1) Inclusion of additional institutions. Subject to paragraphs (2) through (4) of this subsection, the term "institution of higher education" for purposes of subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42 includes, in addition to the institutions covered by the definition in section 1001 of this title—

(A) A proprietary institution of higher education (as defined in subsection (b) of this section);

(B) A postsecondary vocational institution (as defined in subsection (c) of this section); and

(C) Only for the purposes of part B of subchapter IV of this chapter, an institution outside the United States that is comparable to an institution of higher education as defined in section 1001 of this title and that has been approved by the Secretary for the purpose of part B of subchapter IV of this chapter.

(2) Institutions outside the United States

(A) In general. For the purpose of qualifying as an institution under paragraph (1)(C), the Secretary shall establish criteria by regulation for the approval of institutions outside the United States and for the determination that such institutions are comparable to an institution of higher education as defined in section 1001 of this title (except that a graduate medical school, or a veterinary school, located outside the United States shall not be required to meet the requirements of section 1001 (a)(4) of this title). Such criteria shall include a requirement that a student attending such school outside the United States is ineligible for loans made, insured, or guaranteed under part B of subchapter IV of this chapter unless—

(i) In the case of a graduate medical school located outside the United States—

(I)(aa) At least 60 percent of those enrolled in, and at least 60 percent of the graduates of, the graduate medical school outside the United States were not persons described in section 1091(a)(5) of this title in the year preceding the year

for which a student is seeking a loan under part B of subchapter IV of this chapter; and

(bb) At least 60 percent of the individuals who were students or graduates of the graduate medical school outside the United States or Canada (both nationals of the United States and others) taking the examinations administered by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates received a passing score in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under part B of subchapter IV of this chapter; or

(II) The institution has a clinical training program that was approved by a State as of January 1, 1992; or

(ii) In the case of a veterinary school located outside the United States that does not meet the requirements of section 1001(a)(4) of this title, the institution's students complete their clinical training at an approved veterinary school located in the United States.

(B) Advisory panel

(i) In general. For the purpose of qualifying as an institution under paragraph (1)(C) of this subsection, the Secretary shall establish an advisory panel of medical experts that shall—

(I) Evaluate the standards of accreditation applied to applicant foreign medical schools; and

(II) Determine the comparability of those standards to standards for accreditation applied to United States medical schools.

(ii) Special rule if the accreditation standards described in clause (i) are determined not to be comparable, the foreign medical school shall be required to meet the requirements of section 1001 of this title.

(C) Failure to release information. The failure of an institution outside the United States to provide, release, or authorize release to the Secretary of such information as may be required by subparagraph (A) shall render such institution ineligible for the purpose of part B of subchapter IV of this chapter.

(D) Special rule. If, pursuant to this paragraph, an institution loses eligibility to participate in the programs under subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42, then a student enrolled at such institution may, notwithstanding such loss of eligibility, continue to be eligible to receive a loan under part B while attending such institution for the academic year succeeding the academic year in which such loss of eligibility occurred.

(3) Limitations based on course of study or enrollment. An institution shall not be considered to meet the definition of an institution of higher education in paragraph (1) if such institution—

(A) Offers more than 50 percent of such institution's courses by correspondence, unless the institution is an institution that meets the definition in section 2471 (4)(C) of this title;

(B) Enrolls 50 percent or more of the institution's students in correspondence courses, unless the institution is an institution that meets the definition in such section, except that the Secretary, at the request of such institution, may waive the applicability of this subparagraph to such institution for good cause, as determined by the Secretary in the case of an institution of higher education that provides a 2-or 4-year program of instruction (or both) for which the institution awards an associate or baccalaureate degree, respectively;

(C) Has a student enrollment in which more than 25 percent of the students are incarcerated, except that the Secretary may waive the limitation contained in this subparagraph for a nonprofit institution that provides a 2-or 4-year program of instruction (or both) for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree, or an associate's degree or a postsecondary diploma, respectively; or

(D) Has a student enrollment in which more than 50 percent of the students do not have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, and does not provide a 2-or 4-year program of instruction (or both) for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree or an associate's degree, respectively, except that the Secretary may waive the limitation contained in this subparagraph if a nonprofit institution demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the institution exceeds such limitation because the institution serves, through contracts with Federal, State, or local government agencies, significant numbers of students who do not have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent.

(4) Limitations based on management. An institution shall not be considered to meet the definition of an institution of higher education in paragraph (1) if—

(A) The institution, or an affiliate of the institution that has the power, by contract or ownership interest, to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of the institution, has filed for bankruptcy, except that this paragraph shall not apply to a nonprofit institution, the primary function of which is to provide health care educational services (or an affiliate of such an institution that has the power, by contract or ownership interest, to direct or cause the direction of the institution's management or policies) that files for bankruptcy under chapter 11 of title 11 between July 1, 1998, and December 1, 1998; or

(B) The institution, the institution's owner, or the institution's chief executive officer has been convicted of, or has pled nolo contendere or guilty to, a crime involving the acquisition, use, or expenditure of funds under subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42, or has been judicially determined to have committed fraud involving funds under subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of

subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42.

(5) Certification. The Secretary shall certify an institution's qualification as an institution of higher education in accordance with the requirements of subpart 3 of part G of subchapter IV of this chapter.

(6) Loss of eligibility. An institution of higher education shall not be considered to meet the definition of an institution of higher education in paragraph (1) if such institution is removed from eligibility for funds under subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42 as a result of an action pursuant to part G of subchapter IV of this chapter.

(b) Proprietary institution of higher education

(1) Principal criteria. For the purpose of this section, the term "proprietary institution of higher education" means a school that—

(A) Provides an eligible program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation;

(B) Meets the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 1001 (a) of this title;

(C) Does not meet the requirement of paragraph (4) of section 1001 (a) of this title;

(D) Is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association recognized by the Secretary pursuant to part G of subchapter IV of this chapter;

(E) Has been in existence for at least 2 years; and

(F) Has at least 10 percent of the school's revenues from sources that are not derived from funds provided under subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42, as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) Additional institutions. The term "proprietary institution of higher education" also includes a proprietary educational institution in any State that, in lieu of the requirement in paragraph (1) of section 1001 (a) of this title, admits as regular students persons who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the institution is located.

(c) Postsecondary vocational institution.

(1) Principal criteria. For the purpose of this section, the term "postsecondary vocational institution" means a school that—

(A) Provides an eligible program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation;

(B) Meets the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of section 1001 (a) of this title; and

(C) Has been in existence for at least 2 years.

(2) Additional institutions. The term "postsecondary vocational institution" also includes an educational institution in any State that, in lieu of the requirement in paragraph (1) of section 1001 (a) of this title, admits as regular students persons

who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the institution is located.

CHAPTER 12

TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE AND TENANCY

HUD regulations specify the reasons for which DHC can terminate a family's assistance and the ways in which such terminations must take place. They also dictate the circumstances under which an owner may terminate the tenancy of an assisted family. This chapter presents the policies that govern voluntary and involuntary terminations of assistance and termination of tenancy by the owner, and the policies and procedures for such terminations. It is presented in three parts:

Part I: Grounds for Termination of Assistance. This part discusses various reasons that a family's assistance may be terminated, including voluntary termination by the family, termination because the family no longer qualifies to receive subsidy, and termination by DHC based on the family's behavior.

Part II: Approach to Termination of Assistance. This part describes the policies that govern how an involuntary termination takes place. It specifies the alternatives that DHC may consider in lieu of termination, the criteria DHC must use when deciding what action to take and the steps DHC must take when terminating a family's assistance.

Part III: Termination of Tenancy by the Owner. This part presents the policies that govern the owner's right to terminate an assisted tenancy.

PART I: GROUNDS FOR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

12-1A. OVERVIEW

HUD requires DHC to terminate assistance for certain offenses and when the family no longer requires assistance. HUD permits DHC to terminate assistance for certain other actions family members take or fail to take. In addition, a family may decide to stop receiving HCV assistance at any time by notifying DHC.

12-1B. FAMILY NO LONGER REQUIRES ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 982.455]

As a family's income increases, the amount of DHC subsidy goes down. If the amount of HCV assistance provided by DHC drops to zero and remains at zero for 180 consecutive calendar days the family's assistance terminates automatically.

If a participating family receiving zero assistance experiences a change in circumstances that would cause the HAP payment to rise above zero, the family must notify DHC of the changed circumstances and request an interim re-examination before

the expiration of the 180-day period. The family will not be permitted to be assisted in a new unit if the HAP assistance provided by DHC would be zero. If the family proceeds with the move the family will be terminated from the program due to the Zero HAP.

12-1C. FAMILY CHOOSES TO TERMINATE ASSISTANCE

The family may request that DHC terminate the family's assistance at any time. Family terminations of the lease must be in accordance with the terms of the lease. See Chapter 10 on "Moves with Continued Assistance"

The request to terminate assistance should be made in writing and signed by the head of household. Before terminating the family's assistance, DHC will follow the notice requirements as stated in this chapter.

When a participant voluntarily terminates from the program, the termination effective date is the earliest of: 1) the last date of the month in which the family vacated the unit, or 2) the last day of the "self-termination" month stated in the participant provided written notification to DHC of the voluntary termination. The family notice of "self-termination" needs to include the effective date of the self-termination. The self-termination notice must also be provided to the property owner. When possible, based on timing, DHC will work to provide the owner with a 30 day notice of contract termination. When the program participant self-terminates, DHC's policies for appeals and hearings are not applicable since the action is participant-initiated and not the result of DHC action.

12-1D. MANDATORY TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

HUD requires DHC to terminate assistance in the following circumstances:

1. Eviction [24 CFR 982.552(b) (2)]

DHC must terminate assistance whenever a family is evicted from a unit assisted under the HCV Program for a serious or repeated violation of the lease.

A family will be considered evicted if the family moves after a Writ of Restitution has been issued and a bailiff has removed the family's belongings.

If a family moves after the owner has given the family an eviction notice for serious or repeated lease violations but before a bailiff removes the family's belongings, termination of assistance is not mandatory. In such cases DHC will determine whether the family has committed serious or repeated violations of the lease based on available evidence and may terminate assistance or take any of the alternative measures described in section 12-2C. In making its decision, DHC will consider the factors described in sections 12-2D and 12-2E. Upon consideration of such factors, DHC may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

Serious and repeated lease violations will include, but not be limited to, non-payment of rent, disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises and criminal activity. Generally, the criterion to be used will be whether or not the reason for the eviction was the fault of the tenant or guests.

It is a family obligation to provide copies to DHC of all notices issued to them by the landlord within 10 business days following receipt of any notice. Failure to do so is grounds for termination of assistance.

If the notice of termination issued by the landlord is for cause, DHC shall review the basis for the termination to determine if the violation of the lease is also a violation of the family's obligations under the voucher, and if DHC should begin an investigation that could lead to the termination of the family from the HCV program.

2. Failure to Provide Consent [24 CFR 982.552(b) (3)]

DHC must terminate assistance if any family member fails to sign and submit any consent form they are required to sign for a re-examination.

3. Failure to Document Citizenship [24 CFR 982.552(b) (4) and [24 CFR 5.514(c)]

DHC must terminate assistance if (1) a family fails to submit required documentation within the required timeframe concerning any family member's citizenship or immigration status; (2) a family submits evidence of citizenship and eligible immigration status in a timely manner, but United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) primary and secondary verification does not verify eligible immigration status of the family; or (3) a family member, as determined by DHC, has knowingly permitted another individual who is not eligible for assistance to reside, on a permanent basis, in the unit.

For (3) above, such termination must be for a period of at least 24 months. This does not apply to ineligible non-citizens already in the household where the family's assistance has been pro-rated.

4. Failure to Provide Social Security Number Documentation [24 CFR 5.218(c)]

DHC must terminate assistance if a participant family fails to provide the documentation or certification required for any family member social security number.

If the family is otherwise eligible for continued program assistance, and DHC determines (1) the family's failure to meet the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements are due to circumstances that could not have been foreseen and were

outside the family's control and (2) there is a reasonable likelihood that the family will be able to disclose the SNN and provide the SSN documentation by the deadline, DHC may defer the family's termination and provide the opportunity to comply with the requirement within a period not to exceed 30 calendar days from the date DHC determined the family to be non-compliant.

5. Failure of Students to Meet Ongoing Eligibility Requirements

[24 CFR 982.552(b) (5)]

If a student enrolled at an institution of higher education is:

- under the age of 24
- is not a veteran
- is not married
- does not have a dependent child
- is not a person with disabilities receiving HCV assistance as of November 30, 2005,

DHC must terminate the student's assistance if, at the time of re-examination, either the student's income or the income of the student's parents, if applicable, exceeds the applicable income limit.

If a participant household consists of both eligible and ineligible students, the eligible students shall not be terminated, but must be issued a voucher to move with continued assistance in accordance with program regulations and DHC policies, or must be given the opportunity to lease in place if the terminated ineligible student members elect to move out of the assisted unit.

6. Methamphetamine Manufacture or Production [24 CFR 982.553(b) (1) (ii)]

DHC must terminate assistance if any household member has ever been convicted of the manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally-assisted housing.

7. Lifetime Registrant on State Sex Offender Registry

DHC must terminate assistance determines that a participant is a lifetime registrant on a state sex offender registry. This mandatory termination will occur if the member of the household was subject to a state sexual offender lifetime registration requirement at the time of admission into the HCV Program and was erroneously admitted into the HCV Program or if the member of the household became subject to a state sexual offender lifetime registration requirement after being admitted into the HCV Program.

DHC will offer the family the opportunity to remove the ineligible family member from the household but must terminate assistance if the family is unwilling to remove the offending household member.

12-1E. OTHER AUTHORIZED TERMINATIONS

1. Use of Illegal Drugs and Alcohol Abuse

a. Medical Marijuana

Since the Controlled Substances Act lists marijuana as a Schedule I drug, marijuana possession and use is prohibited in HCV assisted housing.

b. Food and Drug Administration Approved Drugs

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved drugs for medical uses which are comprised of marijuana synthetics, such as Marinol and Cesamet. These drugs are not medical marijuana and are legal under federal laws.

HCV Program participants may use FDA approved drugs for medical uses which are comprised of marijuana synthetics.

c. New Admissions

HUD prohibits admission of participants into the HCV Program who engage in the current illegal use of controlled substances, including state legalized medical marijuana. State laws that legalize medical marijuana directly conflict with HUD admission requirements and are thus subject to federal preemption.

d. Current Participants

DHC will terminate assistance for HCV Program participants who are medical marijuana users. DHC may, within its discretion, terminate the assistance of individual medical marijuana users, rather than an entire household.

e. Other Illegal Drugs

DHC will terminate a family's assistance if any household member is currently engaged in any illegal use of a drug, or has a pattern of illegal drug use that interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

Currently engaged in is defined as any use of illegal drugs during the previous 12 months.

DHC will consider all credible documentation, including but not limited to, any record of arrests, convictions, or eviction of household members related to the use of illegal drugs or abuse of alcohol.

In making its decision to terminate assistance, DHC will consider alternatives as described in this chapter. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, DHC may choose not to terminate assistance.

f. Treatment

If the household member has been charged or convicted for a drug related-criminal activity involving use or possession, but not production, manufacture, or sale, the family's housing assistance will not be terminated if the household member is no longer engaging in any drug activity and is actively participating in a supervised drug treatment program within sixty (60) days of DHC's notification to the head of household of drug-related criminal activity. Failure to actively participate in or complete the drug treatment program successfully, will result in termination of the assistance for the entire household.

g. Alcohol Abuse

DHC will terminate assistance if any household member's abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

2. Drug-Related and Violent Criminal Activity [24 CFR 5.100]

Drug means a controlled substance as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802). Drug-related criminal activity is defined by HUD as the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or use of a drug, or the possession of a drug with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute or use the drug.

Violent criminal activity means any criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force substantial enough to cause, or be reasonably likely to cause, serious bodily injury or property damage.

DHC will terminate a family's assistance if any household member has violated the family's obligation not to engage in any drug-related or violent criminal activity during participation in the HCV Program.

DHC will consider all credible documentation, including but not limited to, any record of arrests and/or convictions of household members related to drug-related or violent criminal activity, any eviction or notice to evict based on drug-related or violent criminal activity, police reports and search warrants.

In making its decision to terminate assistance, DHC will consider alternatives as described elsewhere in this chapter. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, DHC may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

If the household member has been charged or convicted for a drug-related

criminal activity involving use or possession, but not production, manufacture, or sale, the family's housing assistance will not be terminated if the household member is no longer engaging in any drug activity and is actively participating in a supervised drug treatment program within sixty (60) days of DHC's notification to the head of household of drug-related criminal activity. Failure to actively participate in or complete the drug treatment program successfully, will result in termination of the assistance for the entire household.

1. Other Reasons to Terminate

DHC will not terminate a family's assistance because of the family's failure to meet its obligations under the Family Self-Sufficiency or Welfare to Work voucher programs.

DHC will terminate a family's assistance if:

- The family has failed to comply with any family obligations under the HCV Program. Any family member has been evicted from federally-assisted housing in the last five years.
- Any family member has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program.
- The family currently owes rent or other amounts to any PHA, or landlord, in connection with federal housing programs.
- The family has not reimbursed DHC for amounts DHC paid to an owner under a HAP Contract for rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the family under the lease.
- The family has breached the terms of a repayment agreement entered into with DHC or other DHC.
- The family has breached any part of the HCV Program.
- A family member has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward DHC personnel or agents.
- Abusive or violent behavior towards DHC personnel or agents includes verbal as well as physical abuse or violence. Use of racial epithets, or other language, written or oral, that is customarily used to intimidate may be considered abusive or violent behavior.
- Threatening refers to oral or written threats or physical gestures that communicate intent to abuse or commit violence.

In making its decision to terminate assistance, DHC will consider alternatives as described elsewhere in this chapter.

2. Family Absence from the Unit [24 CFR 982.312]

If all members of the household are absent for thirty (30) consecutive days, but have not moved from the unit, and DHC has determined the unit to be abandoned, assistance will be terminated. In order to determine if the family is absent from the unit, DHC may write letters to the family at the unit, telephone the family at the unit, interview the owner/landlord and neighbors, statement made by the participant or family member,

perform inspections to the unit, and/or verify if utilities are in service. In cases in which the family has moved from the unit, assistance will be terminated in accordance with the procedures set forth later in this Admin Plan. Returned mail shall be just cause to make the determination that the unit has been abandoned. Termination of assistance shall occur the last day of the month in which DHC determined the unit to be abandoned.

3. Insufficient HAP Funding [24 CFR 982.454]

DHC may consider terminating assistance if the Executive Director determines there is insufficient HAP funding.

4. Failure to Reimburse DHC

DHC will terminate a family that breaches an agreement to reimburse DHC for any amounts paid on the family's behalf by DHC.

5. Fleeing to Avoid Prosecution

DHC may terminate a family if DHC determines that a member of the household is fleeing to avoid prosecution or custody or confinement after conviction for a crime or attempt to commit a crime that is a felony under the laws of the place from which the individual flees.

6. Violation of Probation or Parole

DHC may terminate a family if DHC determines that a member of the household is violating a condition of probation or parole imposed under federal or state law.

7. Family Obligations

DHC may terminate assistance for a participant who violates the family obligations listed in 24 CFR 982.551 and/or the following family obligations:

- The family must supply any information that DHC or HUD determines to be necessary for the administration of the HCV Program, including submission of required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.
- The family must supply any information requested by DHC or HUD for use in a regularly scheduled re-examination or interim re-examination of family income and composition.
- The family must disclose and verify social security numbers and sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information.
- All information supplied by the family must be true and complete.
- The family is responsible for any Housing Quality Standards (HQS) breach caused by the family as described in 24 CFR 982.404(b).
- The family must allow DHC to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice, as described in Chapter 8.

- The family must not commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease. VAWA related activities will not be considered as serious lease violations by the victim or threatened victim.
- The family must notify DHC and the owner in writing before moving out of the unit or terminating the lease.
- The family must give DHC a copy of any owner eviction notice promptly. DHC defines promptly as 10 business days of receipt of the eviction notice.
- The family must use the assisted unit for residence by the family. The unit must be the family's only residence.
- The family must notify DHC, in writing, within 60 days of the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child. The family must request DHC approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit. No other persons may reside in the unit other than those approved by DHC. The request to add a family member must be submitted in writing and approved before the person moves into the unit.
- A family may not allow a foster child, foster adult or live-in aide to live in the unit without DHC's prior approval.
- The family must notify DHC within 10 business days, in writing, if any member no longer resides in the unit.
- The family may engage in legal profit making activities in the unit, that such activities are approved by the property owner and are incidental to the primary use of the unit by the family.
- The family must not sublease the unit, assign the lease, or transfer the unit.
- The family must not own or have any interest in the unit, (other than in a cooperative and owners of a manufactured home leasing a manufactured home space, or HCV Homeownership Program).
- Family members must not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the federal programs.
- Family members must not engage in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity or other criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises.
- Members of the household must not engage in abuse of alcohol in a way that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the other residents and persons residing in near the premises. VAWA related activities will not be considered as serious lease violations by the victim or threatened victim.

- An assisted family or member of the family must not receive HCV assistance while receiving another housing subsidy, for the same unit or a different unit under any other federal, state or local housing assistance program.
- DHC may terminate assistance if the family was previously terminated due to fraud or program violation by another PHA within five years from the date DHC discovered the termination.

8. Death of the Sole Family Member

DHC must immediately terminate program assistance for deceased single member households. Per the HAP Contract, the termination effective date must be the last day of the month in which the death occurred, which may be retroactive.

PART II: APPROACH TO TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

12-2A. OVERVIEW

DHC is required by regulation to terminate a family's assistance if certain program rules are violated. For other types of offenses, the regulations give DHC the discretion to either terminate the family's assistance or to take another action. This part discusses the various actions DHC may choose to take when it has discretion, and outlines the criteria DHC will use to make its decision about whether or not to terminate assistance. It also specifies the requirements for the notice that must be provided before terminating assistance.

12-2B. ALTERNATIVES TO TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

1. Change in Household Composition

As a condition of continued assistance, DHC may require that any household member who participated in or was responsible for an offense no longer resides in the unit [24 CFR 982.552(c) (2) (ii)].

As a condition of continued assistance, the head of household must certify that the culpable family member has vacated the unit and will not be permitted to visit or to stay as a guest in the assisted unit. The family must present evidence of the former family member's new address upon DHC's request.

2. Repayment of Family Debts

If a family owes amounts to DHC or another PHA, as a condition of continued assistance, the family must repay the full amount or to enter into a repayment agreement, within 30 days of receiving notice from DHC of the amount owed.

Additionally, payments must remain current for any repayment agreement entered into with a previous landlord for unpaid rent, tenant-caused damages and utilities.

12-2C. CRITERIA FOR DECIDING TO TERMINATE ASSISTANCE

1. Preponderance of Evidence

DHC will use the standard of the preponderance of the evidence as the standard for making all termination decisions. *Preponderance of the evidence* is defined as evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence which as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not. Preponderance of the evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence

2. Consideration of Circumstances [24 CFR 982.552(c) (2) (i)]

DHC will consider the following factors when making its decision to terminate assistance:

- The seriousness of the case;
- The extent of the participant's or a family member's culpability;
- Mitigating circumstances related to whether the family member is a minor or a person with disabilities or a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking;
- Mitigating circumstances related to whether the family member is a minor or a person with disabilities or a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking;
- The effects of denial or termination of assistance on other family member who were not involved in the action or failure.

In addition, DHC will consider:

- The length of time since the violation occurred.
- the family's recent history and the likelihood of favorable conduct in the future In the case of drug or alcohol abuse.
- whether the culpable household member is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or has otherwise been successfully rehabilitated. DHC will require the participant to submit evidence of the household member's current participation in or successful completion of a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program, or evidence of otherwise having been successfully rehabilitated.
- In the case of program misuse, the dollar amount of the overpaid assistance and whether or not a false certification was signed by the family.

3. Reasonable Accommodation [24 CFR 982.552(c) (2) (iv)]

If the family includes a person with disabilities, DHC's decision to terminate the family's assistance is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation in accordance with 24 CFR Part 8.

If a family indicates the behavior of a family member with a disability is the reason for a proposed termination of assistance, DHC will determine whether the behavior is related to the disability. If so, upon the family's request, DHC will determine whether alternative measures are appropriate as a reasonable accommodation. DHC will only consider accommodations that can reasonably be expected to address the behavior that is the basis of the proposed termination of assistance.

12-2E. TERMINATION NOTICE

If a family's assistance is to be terminated, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, DHC must give the family and the owner written notice that specifies:

- The reasons for which assistance has been terminated;
- The effective date of the termination; and
- The family's right to an informal hearing.

When termination is initiated by DHC, the notice to terminate will be sent to the family and the owner at least 30 calendar days before the effective date of the termination. However, if a family vacates the unit without informing DHC, a 30 day notice will not be given. The termination shall be effective the last calendar date that the unit was determined to be abandoned.

If a family whose assistance is being terminated is entitled to an informal hearing, the notice of termination that DHC sends to the family must meet the additional HUD and DHC notice requirements discussed in section 16-3C of this plan. VAWA 2013 expands notification requirements to require DHC to provide notice of VAWA rights when DHC terminates a household's housing benefits.

Whenever DHC decides to terminate a family's assistance because of the family's action or failure to act, DHC will include in its termination notice the VAWA information described in section 16-IX.C of this plan and a form HUD 50066. DHC will request that a family member wishing to claim protection under VAWA notify DHC within 15 business days.

12-2F. FAMILY REQUEST TO BE TERMINATED FROM THE HCV PROGRAM

The family may request that DHC terminate the family's assistance at any time.

The request to terminate assistance should be made in writing and signed by the head of household. Before terminating the family's assistance, DHC will follow the notice requirements as stated in this chapter. If DHC receives a verbal request by the head of household to terminate assistance, DHC shall provide notification to the head of household and the landlord of the contract termination. The head of household shall have 10 business days to confirm program status. If the head of household does not respond, DHC will proceed with program termination as stated.

DHC shall include the required documents with the termination notice in incidents of domestic violence that may be covered by VAWA.

12-2G. NOTICE OF TERMINATION BASED ON CITIZENSHIP STATUS

[24 CFR 5.514 (c) and (d)]

DHC must terminate assistance if:

- A family fails to submit required documentation within the required timeframe concerning any family member's citizenship or eligible immigration status;
- Evidence of citizenship and eligible immigration status is submitted timely, but USCIS primary and secondary verification does not verify eligible immigration status of a family; or
- DHC determines that a family member has knowingly permitted another individual who is not eligible for assistance to reside in the unit on a permanent basis. Such termination must be for a period of at least 24 months.

The notice of termination must advise the family of the reasons their assistance is being terminated, that they may be eligible for pro-ration of assistance, the criteria and procedures for obtaining relief under the provisions for preservation of families, that they have the right to request an appeal to the USCIS of the results of secondary verification of immigration status and to submit additional documentation or a written explanation in support of the appeal, and that they have the right to request an informal hearing with DHC either upon completion of the USCIS appeal or in lieu of the USCIS appeal.

The notice to terminate will be sent to the family and the owner at least 30 calendar days before the effective date of the termination.

12-2H. HOW TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE AFFECTS THE HAP CONTRACT AND LEASE

When the family's assistance is terminated, the lease and HAP Contract terminate automatically.

PART III: TERMINATION OF TENANCY BY THE OWNER

12-3A. OVERVIEW

Termination of an assisted tenancy is a matter between the owner and the family; DHC is not directly involved. However, the owner is under some constraints when terminating an assisted tenancy and the reasons for which a tenancy is terminated dictate whether assistance also will be terminated.

If the owner wishes to terminate the lease, the owner is required to evict, using the notice procedures in the HUD regulations and Michigan law. The owner must provide DHC with a copy of the eviction notice and other court documents within 10 business days of court action.

The owner must provide the participant a written notice specifying the grounds for termination of tenancy, at or before the commencement of the eviction action. The notice may be included in, or may be combined with, any owner eviction notice to the participant.

The owner eviction notice means a notice to vacate, or a complaint, or other initial pleading used under Michigan law to commence an eviction action.

The owner must specify the section of the lease that has been violated and cite some or all of the ways in which the participant has violated that section as documentation for DHC termination of assistance.

HAP payments are paid to the owner under the terms of the HAP Contract. If the owner has begun eviction and the family continues to reside in the unit, DHC will continue to make HAP payments to the owner until the owner has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the participant.

DHC will continue making HAP payments to the owner in accordance with the HAP Contract while in the appeal process as long as the participant continues to occupy the unit. By endorsing the monthly check from DHC, the owner certifies that the participant is still in the unit and she/he is in compliance with the HAP Contract. If action is finalized in court, the owner must provide DHC with the documentation, including notice of the eviction date, if any.

If the eviction is not due to a serious or repeated violation of the lease, and if DHC has no other grounds for termination of assistance, DHC will issue a new voucher so that the family can move with continued assistance.

12-3B. GROUNDS FOR OWNER TERMINATION OF TENANCY [24 CFR 982.310]

During the term of the lease, the owner is not permitted to terminate the tenancy except for serious or repeated violations of the lease, certain violations of state or local law, or other good cause.

1. Serious or Repeated Lease Violations

The owner is permitted to terminate the family's tenancy for serious or repeated violations of the terms and conditions of the lease, including failure to pay rent or other amounts due under the lease, except when the violations are related to incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking against that participant. This includes failure to pay rent or other amounts due under the lease. However, DHC's failure to make a HAP payment to the owner is not a violation of the lease between the family and the owner. A participant will be considered in good standing if an agreement for the violation has been entered by the third party the participant must maintain the terms of the agreement to remain in good standing. Notification of failure to maintain the agreement may result in program termination.

2. Violation of Federal, State, or Local Law

The owner is permitted to terminate the tenancy if a family member violates federal, state, or local law that imposes obligations in connection with the occupancy or use of the premises.

3. Criminal Activity or Alcohol Abuse

The owner may terminate tenancy during the term of the lease if any *covered person*, meaning any member of the household, a guest or another person under the participant's control commits any of the following types of criminal activity:

- Any criminal activity that threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by, other residents, including property management staff residing on the premises;
- Any criminal activity that threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of their residences by, persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises;
- Any violent criminal activity on or near the premises; or
- Any drug-related criminal activity on or near the premises.

The owner may terminate tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household is:

- Fleeing to avoid prosecution, custody, or confinement after conviction for a crime or an attempt to commit a crime that is a felony under the laws of the place from which the individual flees, or that, in the case of the State of Michigan,
- Violating a condition of probation or parole imposed under federal or state law; or

- The owner may terminate tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household has engaged in abuse of alcohol that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

4. Evidence of Criminal Activity

The owner may terminate tenancy and evict by judicial action a family for criminal activity by a covered person if the owner determines the covered person engaged in the criminal activity, regardless of arrest or conviction, and without satisfying the standard of proof used for a criminal conviction, except in certain incidents where the criminal activity directly relates to domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking and the participant or an immediate member of the participant's family is the victim or threatened victim of the domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault.

5. Other Good Cause

During the initial lease term, the owner may not terminate the tenancy for "other good cause" unless the owner is terminating the tenancy because of something the family did or failed to do. During the initial lease term or during any extension term, other good cause includes the disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises.

After the initial lease term, "other good cause" for termination of tenancy by the owner includes:

- Failure by the family to accept the offer of a new lease or revision;
- The owner's desire to use the unit for personal or family use, or for a purpose other than as a residential rental unit; or
- A business or economic reason for termination of the tenancy such as sale of the property, renovation of the unit, or desire to lease the unit at a higher rent.

After the initial lease term, the owner may give the family notice at any time, in accordance with the terms of the lease. Lease violations must be current lease violations. Current is defined as violations that have occurred within the previous 12 months.

12-3C. EVICTION [24 CFR 982.310(e) and (f)]

The owner must give the participant a written notice that specifies the section of the lease that has been violated and cite some or all of the ways in which the participant has violated that section. The landlord must provide a copy of this notice to DHC as documentation for DHC's termination of assistance within 10 business days.

The tenancy does not terminate before the owner has given this notice, and the notice must be given at or before commencement of the eviction action. The notice of grounds may be included in, or may be combined with, any owner eviction notice to the tenant.

Owner eviction notice means a notice to vacate, or a complaint or other initial pleading used under state or local law to commence an eviction action. The owner may only evict the tenant from the unit by instituting a court action. The owner must give DHC a copy of any eviction notice at the same time the owner notifies the family. The family is also required to give the DHC a copy of any eviction notice within 10 business days

If the eviction action is finalized in court, the owner must provide DHC with documentation related to the eviction, including the judgment of possession, and evidence of the eviction date if the bailiff removed the participant's property, as soon as possible, but no later than 10 business days following the court-ordered eviction.

12-3D. DECIDING WHETHER TO TERMINATE TENANCY [24 CFR 982.310(h)]

An owner who has grounds to terminate a tenancy is not required to do so and may consider all of the circumstances relevant to a particular case before making a decision.

These might include:

- The nature of the offending action;
- The seriousness of the offending action;
- The effect on the community of the termination, or of the owner's failure to terminate the tenancy;
- The extent of participation by the participant in the offending action;
- The effect of termination of tenancy on household members not involved in the offending activity;
- The demand for assisted housing by families who will adhere to lease responsibilities;
- The extent to which the participant has shown personal responsibility and taken all reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the offending action; and

The effect of the owner's action on the integrity of the HCV Program.

No future subsidy payments on behalf of the family will be made by DHC to the owner after the month in which the HAP Contract is terminated. The owner must reimburse DHC for any subsidies paid by DHC for any period after the HAP Contract termination date. If the family continues to occupy the unit after the HAP Contract is terminated, the family is responsible for the total amount of rent due to the owner.

After a HAP Contract termination, if the family meets the criteria for a move with continued assistance, the family may lease-up in another unit. The owner may require a family to exclude a household member in order to continue to reside in the assisted unit, where that household member has participated in or been culpable for action or failure to act that warrants termination.

In determining whether to terminate tenancy for illegal use of drugs or alcohol abuse by a household member who is no longer engaged in such behavior, the owner may consider whether such household member is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program, or has otherwise been successfully rehabilitated. For this purpose, the owner may require the participant to submit evidence of the household member's current participation in, or successful completion of, a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or evidence of otherwise having been successfully rehabilitated.

The owner's termination of tenancy actions must be consistent with the fair housing and equal opportunity provisions in 24 CFR 5.105. The owner's decision to terminate tenancy for incidents related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking is limited by the Violence Against Women Act of 2013 (VAWA) and conforming regulations in 24 CFR Part 5, Subpart L.

12-3E. EFFECT OF TERMINATION OF TENANCY ON THE FAMILY'S ASSISTANCE

If a termination is not due to a serious or repeated violation of the lease, and if DHC has no other grounds for termination of assistance, DHC may issue a new voucher so that the family can move with continued assistance.